

Richard Dutton, 15 Cherry St.

#7

Dec 1820

Richard Dutton

admitted March 15th 1820

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Richard J. Allen

Admitted March 22 1834

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On Tetanus from Wounds.

Tetanic complaints have been divided into two kinds - Idiopathic and Symptomatic, the latter is by far the most common in our climate, and has the higher claims to our consideration. The different species, which Nomenclologists have distinguished, viz: Obichthonos, Emprosthotonos, &c. being but one, and the same disease, in different grades of violence or situations, I shall not notice. Such systematic refinements having, I believe, become almost obsolete.

Wounds, on any part of the body, may produce Tetanus, but the most liable, are those of the scalp, the hands or the feet: they may be either incised, contused, lacerated or punctured; but more frequently the latter,

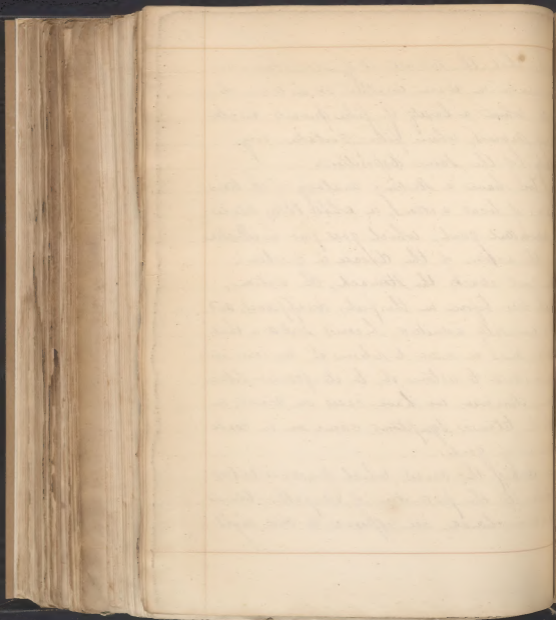
*[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

The symptoms may appear at an indefinite length of time from the reception of the injury, until the wound has entirely healed. If the wound has proceeded to inflammation, suppuration or granulation, the first warning that the patient has of his approaching danger, is the unhealthy aspect of his sores. If it was inflamed and painful, the pain and inflammation seems to have subsided, without any evident cause; if suppuration had supervened, instead of alaudable pus, there is frequently a discharge of a thin white appearance; if granulations have arisen, they appear soft, and of a pallid hue. About this time, there is an indescribable uneasiness of the system generally; with lethargy and indisposition to exercise; soon after, a sense of rigidity arises in the back part of the neck, with pain, extending downwards. As the rigidity increases, deglutition becomes difficult, affects



with uneasiness about the root of the tongue.

Whilst this is going on, a violent pain frequently commences at the scrobiculus cordis, of a nature not easily described; which sometimes extends into the back, attended with rigidity of the muscles of the thorax. At this time the lower jaw becomes obstinately fixed; and the muscles of the face, assume what has been denominated the cynic smile. Now also, if the disease is going to be violent, the muscles of the back become affected with spasmodic rigidity, drawing the head forcibly backwards; sometimes the spasm extends down the lower extremities, and the patient, when lying on his back, is thrown upwards, forming a curve, resting only on his head and heels. The disease may now be said to have fully formed; the spasm recurs every two or three minutes, especially, if there be any noise or disturbance about the patient; or, frequently, if only liquor, be offered; in this respect, resembling



*Hydrophobia.* The pulse, in the commencement, is frequently full and strong; but, as the disease advances, it generally diminished, or assumes an action lower than that of nature. The bowels are universally slow. There is often a febrile appearance of the tongue.

The disease continuing, sometimes the spasms of the muscles of the lower jaw, and those of the thorax, seem to be diminished in energy, or go entirely off; whilst those of the back, and neck become more violent, or, others, which were before not affected, take on the spasmodic action; as those of the abdomen and larynx. Suffocation arises, with great anxiety and distress, and thus, or with one universal convulsion, the wretched sufferer finds relief in the arms of death.

Seeing that all those effects are produced, in consequence of a wound received, we are naturally led to inquire into the proximity



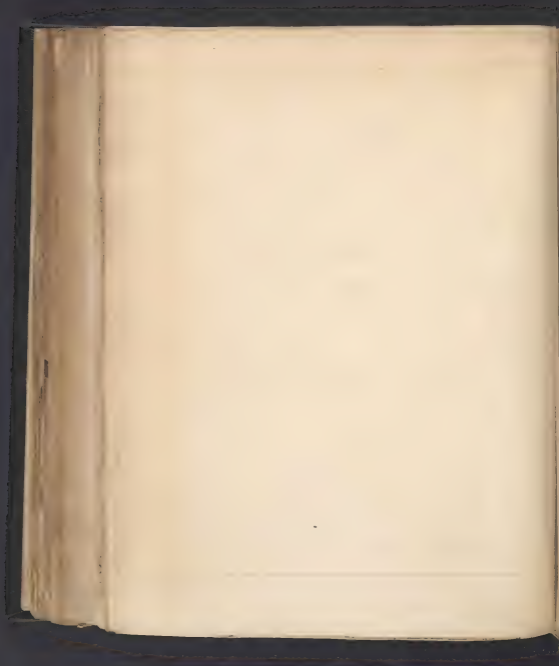
The first of these is the fact that the contractile  
 force of the muscle is not proportional to the cross  
 section of the muscle, but that it is proportional to the  
 surface of the muscle. This is a very important fact  
 in the study of the physiology of the heart, and  
 of the other organs of the body. It is also a very  
 important fact in the study of the physiology of the  
 brain, and of the other organs of the body. It is also  
 a very important fact in the study of the physiology  
 of the eye, and of the other organs of the body. It is  
 also a very important fact in the study of the  
 physiology of the ear, and of the other organs of the  
 body. It is also a very important fact in the study  
 of the physiology of the nose, and of the other  
 organs of the body. It is also a very important fact  
 in the study of the physiology of the mouth, and  
 of the other organs of the body. It is also a very  
 important fact in the study of the physiology of the  
 throat, and of the other organs of the body. It is  
 also a very important fact in the study of the  
 physiology of the larynx, and of the other organs of  
 the body. It is also a very important fact in the  
 study of the physiology of the trachea, and of the  
 other organs of the body. It is also a very important  
 fact in the study of the physiology of the bronchi,  
 and of the other organs of the body. It is also a  
 very important fact in the study of the physiology  
 of the lungs, and of the other organs of the body. It  
 is also a very important fact in the study of the  
 physiology of the pleura, and of the other organs of  
 the body. It is also a very important fact in the  
 study of the physiology of the diaphragm, and of  
 the other organs of the body. It is also a very  
 important fact in the study of the physiology of the  
 abdominal cavity, and of the other organs of the  
 body. It is also a very important fact in the study  
 of the physiology of the pelvic cavity, and of the  
 other organs of the body. It is also a very important  
 fact in the study of the physiology of the  
 reproductive system, and of the other organs of the  
 body. It is also a very important fact in the study  
 of the physiology of the endocrine system, and of  
 the other organs of the body. It is also a very  
 important fact in the study of the physiology of the  
 nervous system, and of the other organs of the body.



I have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope  
 you are well and happy. I have been very busy  
 lately but I will write you a few lines now.  
 I am your affectionate friend,  
 Mary.

[illegible]

It is of the greatest interest to our British  
community to be furnished with authentic letters  
from our associates, and especially to all which



in such manner, however, as to be  
in every way, what is an  
object of the character. The action  
is not, however, by itself, of sufficient  
value, but the object of the  
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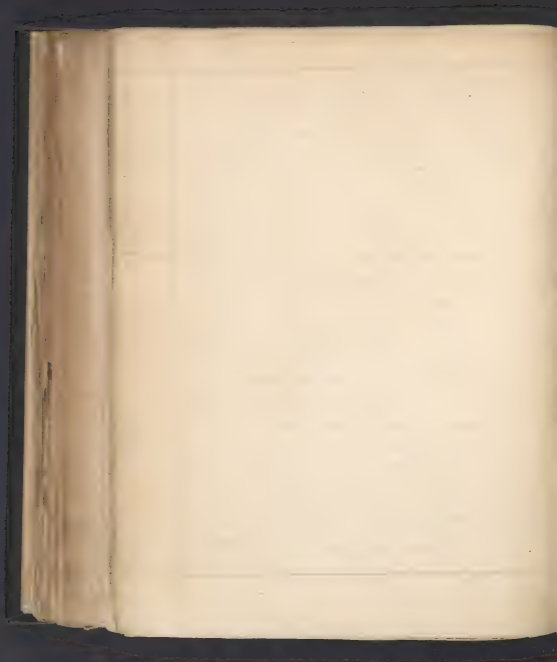
From each of Pennell's letters the case  
of patient following under Abnormality, in  
which there is a functional stoppage in the  
lungs. In the latter case a case  
of apoplexy from gang. In the latter  
case the location of morbid action  
is, mostly, at the point of closure.

I should say of the coloring of the  
thing is that in painting the colors as  
indicated by the artist and have seemed to  
correct the picture in a few in-  
stances in the House and Senate. Thus we  
had the possibility of taking a picture



and long - That when the secret  
leaves, found in the minds of persons  
connected in every position that story  
to sympathize with them: the hearts be-  
come insensible, the pulse more or less  
arrested, 'a winter' is by a sentiment,  
which seems every day to be added in the  
winter.

It may be desired to those who  
have the information in a country, to  
be so as that a really a better world  
get a beginning to further the above  
celebrated efforts; but do we not often  
get a better world, which the last de-  
fence, wanted and take up by a very small  
amount. The point that the system is  
designed to let us on a high ground of  
view, for a very small amount of effort  
to come to the proper conclusion to the  
action of the world.





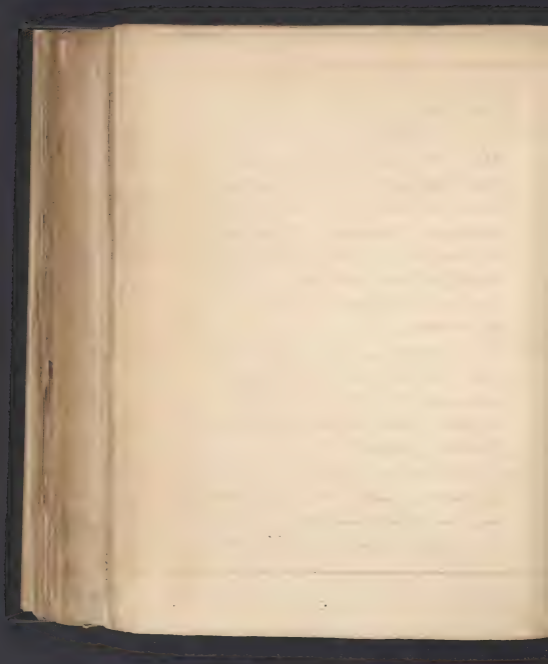


afterwards, and in the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> day  
of the morning, just above the an-  
trum, where the pain still appeared in  
crescendo and the patient was unable to  
swallow the food, and the abdomen with the exception  
of a slight tenderness.

2<sup>nd</sup> day. In the afternoon after having taken  
nothing in the morning, about 10 o'clock  
I found the patient in a sitting position on the floor  
between doors; the symptoms increased  
to an alarming degree. At 12 o'clock  
I found her. Patient was a woman with  
a good frame in an erect position, and  
was inclined backwards; the jaws were  
in a position as if to attract the  
center of a spoon, situated in the pain  
in the region of the neck and back  
of the head. A peculiar mucus under  
the inferior portion of the sternum and  
upperly of the muscles of the chest.







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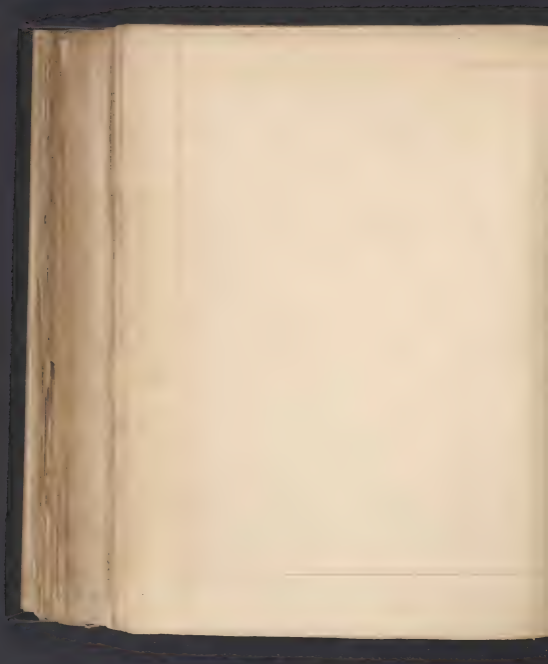
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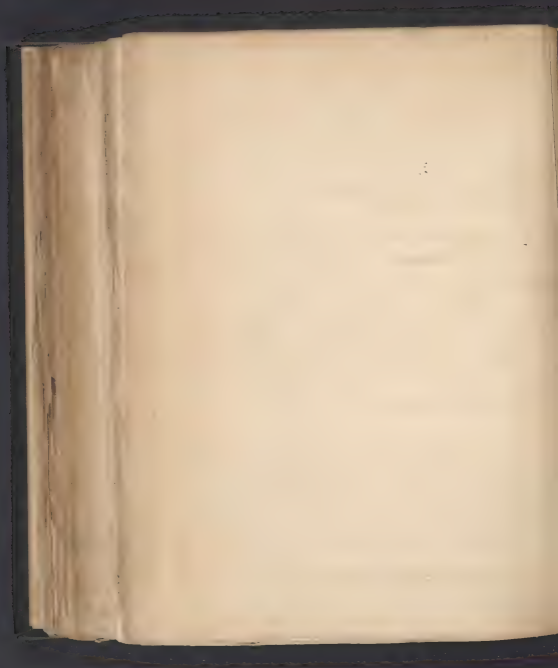




19th day. Glass rose in evening  
now along the bank in the face of  
flood tide. But the wind is  
there at this afternoon of the  
explosion of a volcano. The day goes  
to waste for they before the storm  
are stopped and fall into a slumber  
until the day - the difference is of  
consequence.

20th day. Morning - frost of the night  
has almost returned with a heavy  
frost. The day is a fine one  
but the wind is strong in the  
evening.

From the 21st day out to sea the  
weather is calm but some fog is seen  
in the morning. The wind is light  
and the sea is smooth; but in the



along from the 1st of June to the 1st of July  
the weather being hot and the  
winds were variable in direction and  
strength. At the present the weather is  
very warm and the wind is generally  
blowing in easterly direction.

I write therefore from the coast of  
the north of the island of Cuba, in the  
year when I was sailing out of Cuba in  
order to visit the coast of the island of Cuba.  
I have given up the idea of visiting  
the coast of the island of Cuba in the  
year when I was sailing out of Cuba in  
order to visit the coast of the island of Cuba.  
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I greatly suspect, that, they have been prescribed in the forming stage, and thus, they have quelled it, by overcoming its violent actions, with their more powerful impressions nearly in the same manner, that Doct. Chapman recommends checking a catarrhal affection; - with this difference, that they increase and support the inflammatory action in the wound.

It might, therefore, be eligible, if called before the disease had become fully developed, to endeavour, by a generous use of wine, brandy or opium, to crush it, whilst yet in its infancy. But much of this must be left to the taste and judgement of the practitioner. The practice, employed by Doct. Hartshorne, of this city, by the use of caustic to the back part of the neck, would be very applicable here, if the symptoms continued increasing. And I presume,



great advantage might even arise from the application of a blister along the whole course of the spinal column. But, in all cases, the wound should be opened to the bottom and dressed with the most stimulating articles.

It is unnecessary to enlarge, further, upon the many medicines which have been proposed, and employed in this disease.

But in whatever stage we attack it, or whatever remedies we use, let them be carried to the greatest extent; lest, whilst we are trifling with ordinary quantities, our patient sinks into eternity.

Having, now, brought to a conclusion my Inaugural Thesis, and, as it contains some opinions, which have originated with myself, I submit it, with due deference, to those, who are to decide upon its merits.

